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Economic Information: Salt Industry in South Manchuria

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Salt Industry in South Manchuria

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1. Most of the salt producing areas of the Northeast are in the Liaotungwan District (遼東灣 121, 40). The Liaotungwan Salt Producing Area can be further broken down into two sub areas: the Liaotung Area (遼東) and the Liaohsi Area (遼西). Before the Japanese Occupation the main salt producing centers in the Liaotung area were at Wafangtien (瓦房店 122-02, 39-38); Chuang Ho (莊河 123-03, 39-42); and Ying Kai (營蓋 located near Kai P'ing/ 122-22, 40-24/). The main salt producing centers in the Liaohsi area were at P'an Shan (盤山 probably 122-02, 41-42); Hsing Sui (興城 near Sui Chung/ 120-19, 40-21); and Chin Chou (錦州 120-53, 40-45). In 1926 the yearly production from the above fields was estimated at over 865,000,000 catties of pure salt.

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[] note: According to War Department Technical Manual TM 30-533 one catty equals 1.33 pounds.

2. After the Japanese Occupation of the Northeast the above salt fields were taken over by the following Japanese companies: Japanese Salt Company Limited, the Manchurian Soda Company, the Shi Hara Company, the Era Company, the Onawa Company, the Takeda Company and the Eastern Colonial Company. Two additional salt

Were developed by the Japanese at Peichen(北鎮 121-44, 41-36)
and at Chuang Feng(庄鳳 unlocated). The total yearly

production of salt at the above 8 places in 1943 was
12,634,000 tons.

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3. After the Soviet occupation in 1945 the above salt producing
areas were taken over from the Japanese Companies for 15,000,000
Yuan which was paid in Soviet Army Occupation Currency.

[] note: Rate of exchange between the Yuan and US dollar
was approximately 80 to 1 at this time.)

The Japanese technicians and managers employed in the factories
were retained.

4. Between January 1947 and 15 September 1947 460,000 tons of
salt were shipped from the mines in the area under Chinese
Communist control through Dairen to the USSR.